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GOVERNMENT PROTESTS NIGERIAN 'INVASION' OF EMBASSY

Demands Redress from Trinidad-Tobago

PY271534 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1618 GMT 26 Sep 79 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 26 Sep (NA)--The Argentine ambassador to Trinidad and Tobago, Guillermo Cash [as received], refused to accept the verbal apology made by the Foreign Ministry of that country regarding last Sunday's invasion of the Argentine Embassy by a group of Nigerian diplomats and he demanded "a substantial redress" for what had happened, according to statements he made today to a metropolitan radio.

Cash also expressed his displeasure for not having received on that occasion the protection that had been asked for from the Trinidad authorities. He said: "The residence continues to be occupied despite the fact that there is Argentine Government--owned property still in the place; we have denounced this barbarous action to the Vienna commision," he concluded.

Cash remarked that the Trinidad Foreign Ministry "had only offered a verbal apology for what had happened," but "we have asked for a substantial redress because all the rights given us by our diplomatic immunity have not been recognized."

Nigeria To Investigate Incident

PY271535 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0100 GMT 27 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 (TELAM)--In view of an energetic note of protest to the Nigerian Government by the Argentine Embassy regarding the events in Port-of-Spain demanding an immediate redress, the authorities of that country have presumably made known their total lack of knowledge about what had happened.

This was reported last night by San Martin Palace sources, who added that the authorities of that African country will immediately carry out an investigation in order to adopt the necessary measures.

ARMY CHIEF SUAREZ DISCUSSES CHILEAN RELATIONS

PY271602 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1845 GMT 26 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 26 Sep (TELAM)--Gen Guillermo Suarez Mason, Argentine Army chief of staff, has stated in an interview he granted to ERCILLA magazine that Chile and Argentina have no softliners in their armies.

The high-ranking Argentine Army officer made this statement in reference to what both countries experienced during the southern border dispute which last year caused a serious crisis in their bilateral relations and which is today under the pope's mediation.

ERCILLA interviewed Suarez Mason during his stay in Chile, where he attended Chile's independence ceremonies. Asked whether the Montevideo agreement--which led to the pope's mediation in the dispute--showed that the moderates within the Argentine Army had won over the hardliners among which he is found, Suares Mason said: "If that is how you see it you are wrong." Later he said that there is no disagreement within the Argentine Army to deal with the "old problem with Chile. I would say that traditionally the Argentine Army has not maintained a hardline position but rather a firm one."

About the present papal mediation, Suarez Mason said he hopes that the proposals are "equitable enough so that there is an open path which would lead to a solution of the problem."

About the struggle which both the Argentine and Chilean governments are leading against Marxism, he said he hopes that a similar policy is enforced throughout the American continent since otherwise "we would be creating a new and great problem for the world."

Asked about his impression of the Chilean Armed Forces, he said he believes it is one of the best not only in Latin America but the entire American continent. He added: "I sincerely believe this and I say it without any reluctance because I believe that what we saw in that parade (held on 19 September) was magnificent, speaking about its ceremonial aspect." He noted: "The real part, the combat part, we fortunately had no reason to see."

POPE CALLS ON ARGENTINA, CHILE FOR UNDERSTANDING

PY272230 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1437 GMT 27 Sep 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 27 Sep (NA)--Pope John Paul II today called on the Argentine and Chilean delegations which are participating in the meetings connected with the Pope's mediation of the border conflict in the Beagle Channel area "to intensify their efforts to reach a sincere and honorable understanding, urging them to follow the most appropriate path for this purpose," according to a press communique released by the Foreign Ministry here.

The document, signed by the Vatican, Argentina and Chile, also indicated that the pope "expressed his desire that a just, honorable and final solution to the conflict be found and offered once more the assistance of his advice and suggestions" in a talk to the two delegations during a special audience this morning. The audience was also attended by Cardinal Antonio Samore, the pope's representative in the negotiations.

CAMPORA MAY GET SAFE-CONDUCT TO MEXICO

PY270357 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0059 GMT 27 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Sep (NA)--Following studies conducted recently at the highest official level, the government has decided that once the nature of former President Hector J. Campora's alleged disease is conclusively confirmed, the required safe-conduct will be granted so that he can go to Mexico, reliable sources reported tonight.

The Mexican Government has reportedly already been notified of this decision. As is known, Campora has been under asylum at the Mexican Embassy since March 1976.

In view of reports that Campora had throat cancer, the military junta appointed a team of military doctors to examine him. The doctors believe, however, that further examinations are necessary to determine conclusively the nature and seriousness of Campora's disease. Campora has reportedly not agreed to undergo these examinations until now.

TIMERMAN RELEASE CAUSES DISSENSION IN GOVERNMENT

'Commitment' to IHRC Denied

FY270230 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2219 GMT 26 Sep 79 FY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Sep (TELAM)--In a communique that refers to press reports concerning an alleged commitment made by the executive branch to the Inter-American Human Rights Commission (IHRC), the national government today absolutely and categorically denied that the president of the nation had undermined the dignity of the republic by making commitments on matters which are under national jurisdiction.

The following is the text of the communique: The Public Information Secretariat hereby notes that several publications, especially an article entitled "A Hectic Day" (CLARIN, 26 September 1979, page 3), made reference to an alleged commitment to release Jacobo Timerman made by the executive branch to the IHRC, adding that the Argentine foreign minister sent a note to the U.S. secretary of state in this regard.

The Argentine Government does not intend to point out the errors contained in these reports and commentaries, but it deems it to be its duty to absolutely and categorically deny that the president of the nation has undermined the dignity of the republic by making commitments on issues which are entirely under national jurisdiction. The public is also hereby informed that the note Foreign Minister Pastor reportedly sent to Mr Vance is nonexistent.

Timerman Leaves Rome for Tel Aviv

FY271212 Paris AFP in Spanish 1120 GMT 27 Sep 79 FY

[Text] Rome, 27 Sep (AFP)--Journalist Jacobo Timerman, stripped of his citizenship by the Argentine Government and expelled yesterday from Buenos Aires, left for Tel Aviv today after a brief stopover in Rome. Timerman arrived Wednesday from Buenos Aires at Rome's Fiumicino Airport.

The founder and director of the newspaper LA OPINION in Buenos Aires, as he had done the day before, refused to comment on his ouster. He said only, "I am very tired," and stated that he needed "time for reflection."

Details of Military Meetings

FY272150 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2340 GMT 26 Sep 79 FY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Sep (NA)--Although the Timerman case would now seem to have been definitely closed in Argentina, it remains in the limelight in the press with the leaking of the details of the tense military meetings that preceded its outcome, which was decided after President Jorge Videla made the Supreme Court's decision to free the journalist a condition for his remaining in his post.

The Supreme Court, as is known, reported its decision to the military junta on Tuesday of last week, and after that, tense consultations were held at the highest official levels. These became pressing when the court's decision was made known through the press.

The largest obstacle to making the court's decision viable seemed to be in the army, where the matter received final study during a meeting of the highest ranking officers on Monday. According to coinciding leaks from reliable sources, this meeting concluded in a vote in which six generals voted against freeing Timerman and only three cast votes in his favor.

This outcome, which had the nature of "advice for the commander," was reported to the plenum of generals by Lt Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola and that night to the military committee, which, as is known, includes the three commanders in chief and the president.

It was on this occasion, according to what has been learned, that President Videla warned about the consequences that could be expected if it was agreed not to acknowledge the court's decision. These consequences would include the resignations of the court's members and the justice minister, as well as his own resignation.

On that occasion Videla presumably based his arguments on the fact that one of the commitments that was assumed on 24 March refers to accepting the decisions of the civilian judiciary, especially those of the Supreme Court.

With matters standing thus, there was a recess until the following day. On Tuesday morning, Viola again met with the top ranking officers to report on the president's position, which was presumably confirmed during a brief visit that Videla made to army headquarters at 0630. Within this new context, the major generals discussed the matter again and voted again, with a marked change in positions: Only two of them voted against freeing Timerman.

During the course of the same day, Viola again met with the brigadier generals and told them of the decision that had been adopted. By this time, the court's decision had already been reported. The decision termed Timerman's arrest "illegal" and "lacking juridical value." It also ordered the military junta to release him immediately.

A few hours later this decision was obeyed, and Timerman left the country as an expelled person after having been stripped of his Argentine citizenship.

GENERAL GRAFFIGNA LEAVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO PERU

PY272106 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1840 GMT 27 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Sep (NA)--Gen Omar Graffigna, Argentine Air Force Commander, left at 1510 today for Lima, Peru, at the special invitation of the Peruvian Air Force (FAP). Graffigna left aboard an air force Fokker airplane. He was seen off from the military section of the metropolitan airport by high-ranking air force officials.

BOMB DEMOLISHES HOME OF PLANNING SECRETARY KLEIN

PY271229 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1145 GMT 27 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Sep (NA)--According to reliable sources, one of the sons of Guillermo Walter Klein, secretary of economic planning and coordination, is reportedly among the three wounded persons who were victims of a bomb explosion which this morning almost completely destroyed the secretary's residence in Olivos.

According to these same sources, the attack was perpetrated by four persons who came to the house located at 2840 Catamarca Street in Olivos in a blue car which was later used for their escape. According to eyewitnesses, the perpetrators of the attack were wearing black berets and masks. They also added that the attackers rang the doorbell of Klein's residence where he lives with his wife, four children and two maids. When the maid opened the front door they took the maids to the nearby York Movie Theater where they forced them to stay.

Later some of them entered Klein's residence and a shooting took place although it is not known which persons were involved. Before leaving the residence, the attackers reportedly threw two handgrenades and a bomb which, when it exploded, almost completely destroyed the building.

A few minutes later police officers and the Olivos volunteer firemen squad were on the scene to start the removal of wreckage. Witnesses saw the firemen rescue one of Klein's small sons, who was apparently unhurt. Later they took another child, whose face was covered with blood, to an ambulance. They were transfered to a nearby hospital. The sources could not specify the identity of the other wounded.

Klein Trapped in Wreckage

FY271233 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1213 GMT 27 Sep 79 FY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Sep (NA)--The secretary of economic programming and coordination, Guillermo Walter Klein, is buried under the debris of his house as a result of an explosion, but his voice can be heard from outside. About 30 persons, among them policemen, firemen and volunteers, are clearing the debris--in some cases by hand--looking for Klein and, presumably, for his wife.

One of his sons was taken to the Vicente Lopez Hospital with lung injuries and a facial wound. Apparently the other three Klein sons were uninjured.

Others who live near the area of the explosion--2740 Catamarca (Correcto) in Olivos--include Finance Secretary Juan Alemann and former Secretary of Agriculture and Livestock Mario Cadenas Madariaga.

Klein Shouts to Rescuers

FY271304 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1240 GMT 27 Sep 79

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Sep (NA)--Guillermo Walter Klein, economic planning and coordination secretary, shouted from under the debris of his house which was destroyed by a bomb: "I am fine but just a bit squashed."

Klein is under a pile of debris in the back sector of the house but the rescue squads are trying to locate his daughter, 12-year old Marina, who is also under the debris of the house.

Klein's wife and the couple's three sons, Esteban, Pedro and Mateo, have already been rescued. Klein's wife sustained some wounds and one of the children had a respiratory problem caused by a harsh blow to his chest; his face was completely covered with blood. From what is known, the child was taken to the Vicente Lopez Hospital.

The bomb explosion also severely damaged other nearby residences. Furthermore, it was noted that the attackers were wearing a uniform similar to that worn by the Buenos Aires Province combat police and that, for this reason, Klein's guards offered no resistance. Two of Klein's guards are also wounded.

Martinez de Hoz, Suarez Arrive

PY271305 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1250 GMT 27 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Sep (NA)--Gen Carlos Suarez Mason, commander of I Corps [as received], arrived at 0930 at the wreckage of the home of economic planning and coordination secretary, Guillermo Walter Klein, to learn firsthand the details of the attack and its effects. Meanwhile, Economy Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz, came to the mountain of debris that is all that remains of the residence in order to talk to his colleague, who is trapped in the wreckage.

Klein Rescued

PY271417 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1340 GMT 27 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Sep (TELAM)--Guillermo Walter Klein, economic planning and coordination secretary, was rescued from the debris of his demolished house at 1030. Those who had gathered applauded Klein who, displaying strength, waved to them as he was carried away on a stretcher. Klein sustained a head wound over his left ear and seemed to be bleeding quite badly.

Transferred by Helicopter

PY271448 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1342 GMT 27 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Sep (TELAM)--Immediately after being rescued from the debris of his residence, Guillermo Walter Klein was taken by ambulance to a helicopter which will transport him to the Churruca Federal Police Hospital. According to estimates of the firemen working at the place of the explosion, 30 kg of explosives had been used.

PERONIST LEADERS BITTEL, IGLESIAS APPEAR IN COURT

PY261552 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 25 Sep 79 p 10 PY

[Excerpts] Parana--Peronist leaders Deolindo Bittel and Herminio Iglesias, backed by Popular Conservative leader Alberto Fonrouge, have appeared before the federal judge of this city, Jorge Henriquez, who ordered their appearance 6 days ago as a result of the document published by newspapers on 12 September by the two Peronist leaders on the occasion of the visit by members of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission. The judge did not provide any information and the two political leaders could not be contacted, but it is believed that they did not remain before Judge Henriquez for more than half an hour.

HABEAS CORPUS REQUEST FOR MISSING PERSONS DENIED

PY261648 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 25 Sep 79 p 12 PY

[Excerpt] The second federal criminal and correctional court of appeals confirmed Judge Cesar Marcelo Tarantino's rejection of the habeas corpus requested on behalf of Marcelo Arias, Jorge Eduardo Alday, Juan Carlos Panizaa, Jorge Rodolfo Parra, Roberto Jorge Santoro, Enrique Eisenschlas, Hebe Araceli, Susana Mascia de Szapiro, Julio Armando Alfredo Goitia and Carlos Ignacio Boncio. The court states that according to information gathered, the persons on whose behalf the request was made are not listed as arrested in any of the government organizations.

GUEVARA ARZE-MONDALE MEETING OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED

FY280304 La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 27 Sep 79 FY

[Excerpt] Official sources reported here today that on Monday, Bolivian President Walter Guevara Arze will meet in Washington [as heard] with U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale to discuss the sale of U.S. strategic tin reserves.

The Bolivian chief of state and the U.S. vice president will meet in Panama during the transfer of the canal to Panama. This information was confirmed by the Bolivian spokesman in Washington, Guillermo Zavala, who refused to provide further details.

GUEVARA ARZE WILL NOT EXTEND TENURE

FY261424 La Paz INFOBOL Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0502 GMT 26 Sep 79 FY

[Excerpt] The president has reasserted that he will not adopt any decision or measure to extend the constitutional regime. He noted, however, that there are several alternatives which must be approved by the National Congress.

During his visit to Santa Cruz, the president said that his government, in the short time it has left, will try to solve those economic and social problems which concern the nation. Among these problems he mentioned: the elections in May 1980 for president and vice president which will determine a 4-year term for the executive branch and a 3-year-term for the legislative branch in accordance with what is established in the constitution.

Another alternative would be to postpone the elections until 1981 and for Congress to divide its functions within the next 2 years, with one function exclusively as a constituent assembly and the other as a congress.

DEFENSE MINISTRY ASSAILS STATEMENT BY BANZER GROUP

FY261804 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 21 Sep 79 p 1 FY

[Text] The Defense Ministry last night released a communique signed by Minister Ismael Saavedra referring to the formation of "Committee for the Defense of General Banzer" in Santa Cruz.

The communique reads as follows: "According to some press reports, a 'Committee for the Defense of General Banzer' was to be formed in the city of Santa Cruz to face the accusations at the suit for damages which are being made at the honorable National Congress. The same committee defines itself as a defender of the armed forces.

"The position of that committee may be valid 'as far as preventing this suit for damages being turned into a clearing up of historical events.' But it is unacceptable that among its objectives it may try to involve the armed forces, which neither depend on nor require the defense of any committee to exist and to fulfill their mission according to the constitution and the laws.

"**Consequently**, the Ministry of Defense, representing the armed forces, says that the statement made by that committee in no way affects the institution which is the guardian of the fatherland."

NUCLEBRAS SEEKS NUCLEAR COOPERATION WITH IRAQ

FY280134 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 27 Sep 79 p 25 FY

[Excerpts] In a trip surrounded by secrecy, as suits his style, NUCLEBRAS [Brazilian Nuclear Corporations] President Paulo Nogueira Batista will arrive in Baghdad later this week to negotiate with Iraqi officials a plan for cooperation in the nuclear field.

Nogueira Batista will offer the Iraqis assistance in training personnel, transferring technology to handle radioisotopes and uranium and providing knowhow not related to the Brazilian-FRG nuclear agreement that would require previous approval by the FRG Government and FRG enterprises participating in the program.

To maintain the secrecy surrounding his trip, the name of Nogueira Batista was deliberately not includedin the list of members of the Brazilian delegation to the first meeting of the Brazilian-Iraqi joint commission to be held from 29 September to 1 October.

For the same reason, the president of NUCLEBRAS is not an official member of that delegation, but he has the authority to negotiate with the Iraqis the basis for a program of nuclear cooperation in accordance with a plan which was prepared during the visit of Iraq's vice president, Taha Ma'ruf, to Brasilia this past May.

At that time the National Nuclear Energy Commission (CNEN) set the limits of the assistance program that Brazil may offer to other countries in the future, excluding from it any "sensitive" technology involving uranium enrichment and processing or any other technology that is to be imported from the FRG.

PAYMENTS DEFICIT FOR FIRST HALF TOTALS $4.18 BILLION

FY271613 Paris AFP in Spanish 0435 GMT 27 Sep 79 FY

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 26 Sep (AFP)--It was reported here today that Brazil's balance of payments registered a $4.18 billion deficit in its current accounts during the first 6 months of 1979.

Press reports attributed to an unspecified government organization added that a document from that sector indicates that the increase in the internal inflationary tensions, the unavoidable increase in the value of imports and the prospects of a limitation in the growth of exports due to the world situation, are making Brazil's balance of payments "hard to administer."

The press report adds that the document indicates that during the first 6 months of 1979 the country received a total of $7.87 billion in foreign capital, of which $4.64 billion included loans and financing and the rest went into direct investment in various sectors of the country's economy.

During the first 6 months of this year, the amortization of loans and financing obtained up to June 1977 amounted to $3.2 billion. The amortization of loans obtained after that date, which amount to $11.31 billion, will begin to be paid as of June 1980.

Also during the first 6 months, the services balance deficit amounted to $3.49 billion, while the trade balance for the same period registered a negative balance of $715,739,000, with exports and imports totalling $6,801,952,000 and $7,517,691,000 respectively.

According to the latest information released by the Central Bank, the country's balance of payments registered a $2,077,000,000 deficit in current accounts during the first quarter of 1979. The Central Bank also estimated a $7.9 billion deficit in the current accounts of the balance of payments in 1979 against $5.892 billion in 1978.

ARENA DEPUTY LEVY ANNOUNCES FORMATION OF NEW PARTY

PY271542 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 27 Sep 79 PY

[Text] On Thursday the newspapers will refer to the organization of the PDS--Social Democratic Party [Partido Democrata Social]--announced on Wednesday by Sao Paulo ARENA Deputy Herbert Levy. As is known, he is against the single-party theory defended by national ARENA President Jose Sarney.

Speaking in jest, Levy said he had sent a telegram to Sarney warning him that the term "DS will be used to indicate a great ARENA party [ARENAO] only after payment of royalties.

On announcing the organization of the new party, the Sao Paulo congressman asked what kind of reform it is when, while maintaining the government party, only the name is changed, and which, to a certain extent, also stimulates the opposition to remain (?united). He concluded by saying that it would be better to leave everything as is.

BRIZOLA DENIES FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL

PY271538 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 27 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Former Governor Leonel Brizola has denied rumors released by Deputy (Luis Sissan Sigler) that the reorganization of the Brazilian Labor Party [PTB] would be receiving diplomatic and financial support from Socialist International. According to Brizola, (Sigler) has no authority to speak on the subject since his irresponsibility is well known.

FIAT, DRUPP WORKERS JOIN STRIKE IN MINAS GERAIS

PY280045 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 27 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Belo Horizonte--In Betim, 11,000 Fiat and Krupp workers today joined the strike called 2 days ago by the steelworkers of Belo Horizonte and Contagem. (Nadir Pinheiro), president of the Betim Steelworkers Union, has stated that the workers did not approve an agreement negotiated with their employers and that they decided to go on strike instead of calling a new assembly. He believes the steelworkers will not be able to carry on the strike, which, in his opinion, should have been prepared at least 2 months in advance.

BRIEFS

ROK ATTACHE REPLACED--Col Han Man-hui has been replaced by Col Yi Chong-ha as ROK military attache in Brazil. Col Yi Chong-ha has been instructor of the ROK Information School, of the Military Academy and a battalion commander in the ROK I Corps. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 21 Sep 79 p 5 PY]

PRESIDENT ROYO DISCUSSES CANAL TRANSITION

PA280329 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2029 GMT 27 Sep 79 PA

[President Aristides Royo news conference at the Amarillo Room of the Presidential Palace on 27 September in Panama City--live]

[Excerpts] [Unidentified speaker] by the person who spoke before me, there is a special clause that authorizes the President of the United States to exercise military control over the Canal Zone if he decides that its security is threatened. To what extent does the presence of troops in Cuba, for example, and the political turmoil in El Salvador and Guatemala, in Central America, explain or justify that alleged measure?

[Answer] It is probable...In fact, I am sure that the report that stirred up people of the United States regarding the Soviet troops in Cuba has influenced the amendment, or delcaration, approved by the U.S. Congress upon the proposal from Congressman Bauman. There is something I want to establish clearly in this room: The Republic of Panama has never wanted foreign troops on its soil. If we have U.S. troops here it is because they were settled here in line with a treaty that we have always considered unfair--the 1903 Hay-Bunau Varilla Treaty. They are still here because we have been unable to move them. They remain here but now there is a termination date: 31 December 1999.

During the negotiations, Panama clearly established--and this is included in the Torrijos-Carter treaties--that after the U.S. soldiers leave the former Canal Zone on 31 December 1999, only Panamanian troops will be guarding the canal. This is evidence that Panama is a country that has never liked bringing foreign troops in. However, this declaration introduced by Bauman as an intention is a unilateral interpretation of the U.S. Congress. [as heard] We will always abide by the letter and the spirit of the Torrijos-Carter treaties. I have said this before. These treaties clearly state Panama's position regarding military bases and that only Panamanian troops will be in the Republic of Panama when U.S. personnel leave. The treaties also clearly establish the criterion of neutrality for the territory, the canal, and also state that Panamanians will care for the Panama Canal. Also in accordance with the Torrijos-Carter treaties, the presence of U.S. troops will be temporary and will end on 31 December 1999.

There is something I would like to point out in this regard. We will respect and comply with out given word as established in the Torrijos-Carter treaties. We trust that President Carter, the administration and the U.S. Government will fully comply with the treaties that guarantee the principle of nonintervention on Panamanian soil.

[Rodolfo Gutierrez of EL SOL DE MEXICO] Mr President, two questions. The first one is: What attitude will Panama adopt concerning the remaining School of the Americas as a part of the U.S. military installations? And the second: To what do you attribute that fact that, with the exception of Costa Rica, the other Central American countries will not be represented at this ceremony by their presidents?

[Answer] Here you can see one of those contradictions in which the North Americans indulge. For example, they say in the unilateral interpretation introduced by Mr Bauman that there should not be any foreign troops in Panama other than U.S. troops, and one wonders about those foreign troops they train at Fort Gullick, in the Canal Zone. They are not U.S. troops. Anyway, regarding the furture of the School of the Americas, we have already made a statement. That school has to change completely.

It really has to be a Latin American school. It has to be at the service of our nations and consequently the type of training has to be different. It has to be directed to a different militaryman, to a militaryman concerned with the future of his people, to a militaryman that has social awareness and social concerns. This is the reason we aspire to a School of the Americas directed by Latin Americans, taking advantage of the jungle facilities and of those facilities already available at the schools. It should be a school organized for Latin Americans and directed by Latin Americans with a spirit of joint directorship. The objectives for which it was created must be changed.

Regarding the absence of Central America, we were not able to invite all the people of America to this ceremony because it would have been too large, perhaps. It would have meant organizing a meeting of American chiefs of state and this was not the purpose. The purpose is to have some accompaniment to the ceremonies. We limited ourselves to inviting the Bolivarian countries and the countries of the Contadora group and the Bogota group. This is, the countries that were closest and most involved in the negotiations. That is the only reason.

[Charles Gomez of CBS Television--in English] Mr President, despite assurances, many Panamanian workers have expressed fears and anxieties about the changeover. Specifically, wages may be lower and conditions may be different, even poorer, in the zone than under American control. How do you respond to these fears as well as other signs of discontent in your country among the general population as typified by the current teachers' strike?

[Answer] Initially, there was some concern on the part of Canal Zone residents. In Panama we call Zonians--and not too affectionately--those who for several generations have lived in the Canal Zone. I believe that the initial concern they had regarding the treaties is being dispelled. It is being dispelled in the same way that Panama has been demonstrating the good will with which we will enter the Canal Zone. We are not throwing the North Americans out. We are not dismissing them from their posts. We are cooperating with them in all fields--in housing, health, education, canal operation and functions and so forth. We are going to live together in the Canal Zone. There are treaty requirements, however, that establish that when Americans retire Panamanians will replace them.

I believe that the initial distrust has been melting. Today there is much more confidence and after 1 October they will have more trust in a country such as Panama, which has never been an enemy of the United States.

[Paul Cedeno of Circuito RPC Television] Mr President, you have already stated that the official documents have not reached Panama yet and the government has not received them. However, we journalists are acquainted with most of the parts approved by the House of Representatives. Considering what is known, what will Panama's situation be regarding Panama Canal operation costs and from where will the money come to pay for the services which Panama will have to provide if Panama cannot impose taxes in the Canal Zone?

[Answer] I reiterate that we do not want to analyze the U.S. Congressional documents at this moment. Our position in this regard is very simple: If there is an implementation bill that contradicts the Torrijos-Carter treaties, as far as the Republic of Panama is concerned, only the Torrijos-Carter treaties are valid and we will accept only what was agreed to in the Torrijos-Carter treaties. This is a problem for the U.S. administration, the U.S. Government. In the same way that we have to see how we comply with the treaties, they will also have to see how they comply with the treaties. We are going to abide by those treaties and not an implementation law that may contradict or violate the terms of the treaties. Nothing that violates these treaties is acceptable to us.

President Carter is clearly aware of this because we have mentioned this to him in a six-page letter. That letter was written several months ago, at the beginning of May. I believe it was either on 2 or 3 May. We also sent him a 29-page letter several weeks ago and in that letter we stressed some contradictory points. This letter was covered by the newspapers. We are abiding and we will abide by the letter and spirit of the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

[Israel Ovares of Costa Rica's Channel 11] When will Panama have the implementation documents approved by the U.S. Senate and Congress, and when will an official statement on those documents will be made?

[Answer] I believe that we are already making the official statement. But if by official announcement you mean an analysis of each part of the implementation document, we are definitely going to compare its text with the treaties. However, what is needed for compliance with the Torrijos-Carter treaties is to apply what those treaties state. Panama will not permit anything that goes beyond, contradicts or violates the treaties. The U.S. Government, in signing the implementation laws, will necessarily assure Panama that the letter and spirit of the Torrijos-Carter treaties will be complied with.

For this reason, the discovery of a contradiction in the documents yet to arrive is not a matter of great concern at this moment. This does not mean that we are not concerned, but we want to guarantee that Panama will always struggle for fulfillment of the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

I would like to expand on this concept to see if I can make it clear. The U.S. Congress has made a series of unilateral interpretations. They are collective in the sense that the Congress is a group, but unilateral because it [the U.S. Congress] is one member, let us say, of the U.S. Government. The president of Panama must not and cannot do what they have done: unilaterally interpret the implementation laws.

We cannot. We must not do it because the important part of the Torrijos-Carter treaties was approved by the Panamanian people in a plebiscite, in an honest plebiscite that was observed by the OAS and by all the rectors of Latin American universities. That plebiscite has become an example of purity for the whole world. Those treaties were later ratified in Panama, and the U.S. legislative body, the U.S. Senate, approved it for that country.

For this reason, no unilateral interpretation from either the lower house or the executive branch of Panama can be made that contradicts the important and decisive text of the Torrijos-Carter treaties. We would be carrying out some sort of secondary negotiation that is neither viable nor possible from either a political or juridical viewpoint.

[Pedro Miranda of ALTERNATIVA magazine of Colombia] In spite of the clear and definite position that the president has stated regarding Panama's decision to see that the letter and spirit of the treaties are complied with, there are some facts that make one think. For example, Fort Amador must be returned to Panama on the first. It has a military force numbering approximately 2,500 men. In recent days, when we were preparing a report on the zone, we were able to notice that the soldiers at Fort Amador had not returned home as had been expected by the Panamanian people but had been transferred to Fort Clayton, where they maintain the same military strength they had before.

I do not know if this is dealt with in the treaties, that is, this trick of transferring soldiers from one fort to another and always maintaining the military predominance that the United States has in the Canal Zone. I would like for the president to clarify this. We appreciate it.

[Answer] You are making me take a refresher course on parts of the treaties that I had half-forgotten, but I will try to answer. The compromise in the Torrijos-Carter treaties regarding the presence of U.S. troops is that they would maintain the number of troops they normally maintain during peacetime. There is no mention of numbers. There was no mention of a slow reduction. What was understood is that there would not be an increase in the number of troops in the Canal Zone during peacetime. In other words, they will maintain the the normal peacetime troop level that they have had since World War II. This is the legal commitment established in the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

There were 14 military bases that will be reduced to 3 joint defense sites. They can make transfers within this normal numerical level of U.S. soldiers. With the reduction of military bases to joint defense sites there has to be an internal deployment of soldiers.

The important thing is that the number of troops will not increase in times of peace, as the Torrijos-Carter treaties establish.

[Ruben Dario Murgas, director of CRITICA of Panama] Mr President, while it is true that in the negotiations struggle Panama had international support, it is also true that the North Americans trampled on Panamanian pride and we also have observed clauses that denigrate our naticnality and pride as a sovereign country. There is also the fact that many of the installations in the Canal Zone that will be returned to Panama have been purposely damaged by the North Americans. We would like to ask you, Mr President, while it is true that this U.S.-Panama treaty is the result of a struggle of generations, how soon do you think Panama should initiate new negotiations for a new treaty in line with history.

[Answer] Do you recall the case of Penelope's woven garment in Greek mythology? Penelope kept weaving and weaving but at night she unraveled her day's work so as not to get married.

I believe that our country's destiny is to be always involved in negotiations with the United States. I do not think we should be talking about this only a few days before reversion, but wait and you will see that Panama will continue struggling for all the things she considers hers after 1 October.

I believe that in the 22-year process we will have to continue educating the United States in many respects: Friendship, cooperation.... I believe that little by little this process of reversion, of joint administration, of consideration for what belongs to a small but big nation, will be seen with increasing clarity in the United States.

Whenever I have been asked if I like the treaties I have always said: This is the treaty we were able to obtain. It is also the treaty they, the North Americans, were able to give. I believe that when circumstances in the United States are more favorable they will give more. They will have a better attitude, but we know very well what the passing of this treaty has cost the U.S. administration. Even at the last minute there were attempts to stop the treaty implementation legislation.

So this is a matter of a little at a time. Our attitude will be very important when they notice the spirit with which we will work in that canal. They will begin to understand us better and then they will realize that a new way of reasoning must prevail in relations between the United States and Panama.

Ozores Statement

PA271252 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 0420 GMT 27 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores said in Panama today that Panama will begin a diplomatic offensive to eliminate some aspects of the implementation legislation on the Panama Canal treaties because they violate the spirit and the letter of the documents.

In a statement to LATIN-REUTER, Foreign Minister Ozores said Panama will wait until the U.S. political campaign is over to raise its objections to the content of the document approved by the U.S. House of Representatives. After pointing out that he never doubted the result achieved by President Carter's administration, Ozores said the U.S. Congressional proposal concerning the possible presence of foreign troops in Panama is absurd. He added: We are not in the least pleased with the presence of U.S. troops in our country, and with good reason we oppose the presence of any foreign troops in Panama. It is absurd just to think of this.

The Panamanian foreign minister harshly criticized the U.S. Congressional provision authorizing the U.S. President to declare a state of war in the canal area and order its occupation. He also stated that Panama is not afraid of the provision included in the final bill introduced to the House of Representatives for consideration, and warned that Panama finds the wording of such a provision offensive.

Ozores welcomed the approval of the U.S. implementation legislation, whose absence, he said, would have led to a shutdown of the canal on 1 October. Last week Panama stated its irate reaction shortly after the negative vote on the U.S. legislation which jeopardized the implementation of the documents. On that occasion the Panamanian president warned that Panama would enter the Canal Zone on Monday with or without the implementation legislation.

TORRIJOS ADDRESSES TROOPS TO SERVE IN CANAL AREA

PA271731 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 27 Sep 79 PA

[Speech by National Guard Commander in Chief Gen Omar Torrijos during a ceremony at the 10th Military Zone headquarters in La Chorrera--live]

[Text] Guardsmen--fellow guardsmen, fellow officers: As your commander I feel truly proud of the professional manner in which the National Guard will militarily consolidate the political achievements obtained through or set forth in the treaty. You, who are one of the best-trained professional combat units of the guard, who were tasked with playing the vanguard role for this country and the guard in the Middle East, who had to occupy the Rio Hato base, now have the distinguished honor of militarily consolidating the territory to be returned to our country 70 years after it was snatched away from us by those more powerful.

Our people have been greatly humiliated and offended by the military patrols that the U.S. occupation forces have conducted at their sentry posts, in the forts and their surrounding areas. Our people expect the National Guard to set an example of courtesy, to defend their interests and to always show affection whenever they have to address a Panamanian citizen, because showing affection and respect will be the exact opposite of what they have received from the U.S. soldiers, who have addressed Panamanians with contempt.

Professionally speaking, our National Guard need not envy any other Latin American armed force, but we have a lot to teach them. This is a National Guard that stems from the very womb of the people and it acts, thinks and feels as the Panamanian people act, think and feel. I know that our people... [changes sentence] I know that you, as the vanguard who are going to consolidate a political achievement, are going to do a fine job and make our people proud of their guardsmen--from Colon, Panama, Las Tablas, Azuero--who will speak their own language and treat them as fellow citizens when they consciously or unconsciously break an administrative law which, initially, many will break because they do not know the laws imposed and practiced over part of our country without consulting the people who live in this country.

Feel proud, boys, as your commander and the General Staff feel, and feel proud because we have been called to carry out in Latin America a peaceful recovery, which is also patriotic and could have been violent. Precisely due to the talent, and the high digree of patriotism of those who negotiated the return of what had been trampled, the transition will be peaceful. You will be at the vanguard of this cause.

I hope to see you, as the Panamanian people hope to see you, performing your duties. But we all--you, we and the people--expect that a few hours after you enter the Zone we will feel proud, proud, proud that the National Guard is patrolling the area that had been trampled over for 70 years. Thank you. [applause]

Holds Press Conference

PA271953 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Sep 79 PA

[National Guard Gen Omar Torrijos press conference at the 10th Military Zone in La Chorrera on 27 September--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Will the amendments the Congress is currently discussing affect the spirit of the agreement you signed with President Carter?

[Answer] I don't know, I really don't know. What I do know is that the National Guard, the institution I command, definitely supports President Royo in order to consolidate or bring about what he said recently--that we will enter the Zone, that the Panamanian people will enter the Zone and that the implementation laws regulate only the manner in which we are going to enter. That is all I can say.

[Question] General, I represent Spanish television. There is a phrase here at this headquarters which I have just read. You said: I do not want to go down in history, I want to go into the canal, that is, the Zone. Have you achieved this?

[Answer] Yes, of course.

[Question] And have you gone down in history?

[Answer] No, I don't want to go down in history. We are going to enter the Zone, and when I speak of the Zone I am speaking about 1,742 square km.

[Question] What do you mean by "with or without treaties the Panamanian people will enter the Zone" ?

[Answer] There is absolutely no doubt about that.

[Question] Forgive me for asking this, but where will you be on 1 October?

[Answer] I will [illegible] there, regardless of where I have to stand.

[Question] Are you happy with the support the Panamanian people are giving the entry on 1 October?

[Answer] Very, very much so. There is much civic spirit, a collective enthusiasm. This is not a carnival-time enthusuasm but a patriotic enthusiasm, enthusiasm with sovereignty, enthusiasm stemming from the trauma that the people have lived with for so long, the enthusiasm springing out of the fact that although the Zone is contiguous to the territory under our jurisdiction, it has always been a territory that Panamanians have viewed as very distant. And I am one of those Panamanians. I am not familiar with it. I did not want to get to know it when I was a child because of fear or to avoid exposing myself to humiliation or to the reaction that the humiliation might have triggered if I had been mistreated by foreign officials in my own and your own country.

[Question] General, what can you say about the amendments made to the implementation legislation?

[Answer] The same thing that President Royo said: that we are going to enter, and that the legislation only explains the manner in which we enter and by what route we will enter, how we enter and what equipment is necessary to enter.

[Question] However, those laws say that they will not permit, or that they will restrict, the entry of troops from other countries, such as the USSR or Cuba, for example.

[Answer] Yes, I interpret it to mean that they will close the counterinsurgency schools they have there, because they are the ones who are inviting foreign troops to be trained and to crush rebellion on the continent. Therefore, I see it as positive. It is like a mea culpa, a feeling of repentance, and so, through the Congress and the legislation, they are no longer going to permit the entry of foreign troops to be trained in line with the philosophy of a marriage of the oligarchy and armed forces which exist in many of the countries whose armed forces have been trained by them. Therefore, I consider it to be positive. Over and out.

PUBLIC WORKS MINISTER BRIEFS PERSONNEL ON NEW DUTIES

PA270450 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 26 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Public Works Minister Julio Mock today held a meeting with ministry personnel to brief them on the responsibilities they will assume beginning 1 October.

Minister Mock was very explicit when he referred to the duties that the ministry will be assuming in the Canal Zone. The ministry will be in charge of maintaining streets, roads, avenues, bridges--especially the Bridge of the Americas--with the cooperation of Panamanians who are working in the Canal Zone and who will be incorporated into our work crew.

Everything has been organized and we are 100-percent ready to assume the responsibility, Minister Mock asserted. Further on, he said that he wanted everyone, together with their friends and relatives, to accompany President Royo and General Torrijos to the Canal Zone entrance. On this historic day let no differences of color, race, creed or political affiliation interfere with our entering the Canal Zone, he pleaded.

BLACKS WANT TO PARTICIPATE IN CANAL ADMINISTRATION

PA270203 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1430 GMT 26 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Panama City, 26 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The National Union of Black Panamanians [UNNEP] today publicly asked that members of their race be included in the board of directors that will manage the canal as of 1 October.

The board of directors will be composed of five U.S. and four Panamanian citizens. The UNNEP has asked that at least two of the Panamanians be black. UNNEP President Woodrow Bryan backed his request noting that many blacks died in the construction of the canal at the beginning of the century and that, right now, many of the canal workers are black. The UNNEP will obtain signatures for a petition to be presented to Panamanian President Aristides Royo.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF NETWORK; NEW 'TRACKING' STATION

PA271550 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 27 Sep 79 pp 1A, 8A PA

[Text] The Social Communications Media Office of the Ministry of Government and Justice said this morning that the national government, in view of the historic date of 1 October, has decided to establish a national radio network effective at 0600 on Thursday, 27 September.

This network will include all the country's radio stations, without exception, with Radio Libertad as the key station. The network will cover the entire struggle waged by the Panamanian people throughout the years to achieve effective sovereignty over our territory.

Additionally, the Social Communications Media Office disclosed that, in view of the fact that all communications systems will revert to Panama on 1 October, the Ministry of Government and Justice will establish, at its office in Diablo, Ancon Corregimiento, a radio telecommunications tracking office to detect interference with the communications system in that sector of Panama Province.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC RECOVERY--Economic analysts believe that the preliminary figures issued by the National Banking Commission are an important indication that the country is undergoing economic recovery. According to some official figures, during the first 6 months of this year private banks operating in the country granted new loans amounting to 1,089 billion Balboas. The total loans for the entire year of 1978 amounted to 1,807 billion Balboas. [Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 18 Sep 79 p 1 PA]

AMBASSADOR TO HONDURAS--Tegucigalpa, 12 Sep--Salvador de la Iglesia Arias, the new Panamanian ambassador to Honduras, will present his credentials during the week, it was reported here today. He replaces Samuel Perez Ramos. [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1758 GMT 12 Sep 79 PA]

AMBASSADOR TO FRG--Ricardo Emilio Stanziola Carbonell, new Panamanian ambassador to FRG, has presented his credentials to the president of the FRG. [Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 15 Sep 79 p 4-A PA]

EL SALVADOR

10,000 DEMONSTRATORS PROTEST AGAINST GOVERNMENT 27 SEP

PA272338 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1917 GMT 27 Sep 79 PA

[By Adrian Roberto Aldana]

[Text] San Salvador, 27 Sep (LATIN)--Approximately 10,000 demonstrators marched today in the downtown streets of this capital, protesting the present system of government and demanding radical changes toward socialism.

The march was organized by the Salvadoran Christian Peasants Federation, the Farm Workers Union and the People's Revolutionary Bloc [BPR]. The protesters also demanded better wages for peasants and the release of political prisoners, according to a BPR communique. As they passed through San Salvador's downtown area, the demonstrators painted antigovernment slogans and slogans in favor of Sandinism on walls, automobiles and buses, but there was no violence.

Since the triumph of the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua, revolutionary groups in Central America, particularly in this country, are trying to imitate its methods. While the demonstration was being held, Minister of Labor and Welfare Roberto Escobar Garcia and his aides were inspecting the vacated building that was held by the 28 February People's Leagues for 5 days. Minister Escobar Garcia was accompanied by representatives of the Office of the Attorney General of the republic. They were seeking evidence against the subversive groups so that judicial authorities might proceed against the persons responsible for damaging government and private property.

Minister of Labor and Welfare Roberto Escobar Garcia said at the ministry this morning that he had found damage and that he would not return to his office until it had been repaired. In the meantime, he has set up his office at the Ministry of Labor and Welfare employment office, he told the Salvadoran and foreign press.

Meanwhile, the whereabouts of businessmen Dennis McDonald, a U.S. citizen, and Fausto Bucheli, an Ecuadoran, who were kidnaped last week by an extremist organization, still remain unknown. Up till now neither the police nor the victims' families have been contacted by the self-styled extremist Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers, which claimed responsibility for the kidnaping.

Protest 'Without Incident'

PA280419 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0044 GMT 28 Sep 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 27 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--A demonstration by members of the leftwing People's Revolutionary Bloc [BPR] through San Salvador's streets ended at noon today without incident. The march, which began at the Cuscatlan Park in western San Salvador, passed through downtown San Salvador, including the central market. The demostration ended in Libertad Park, where a rally was held to make known the results of the Third BPR Congress held last week.

The demonstration was headed by peasants who are members of the BPR and who form part of the Farm Workers' Union (UTC) and the Salvadoran Christian Peasants Federation (FECCAS). The peasants are demanding better wages, the release of imprisoned peasants and other benefits, according to the speakers at the rally.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS CHARGE 'BRUTAL REPRESSION'

PA271359 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 19 Sep 79 p 55 PA

[Statement by Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party]

[Excerpt] Words no longer suffice to describe the absurdity of the political repression which has reached truly unbelievable extremes in our country.

"Civilians" posted on rooftops of government buildings near Cuscatlan Park, and even in the streets, fired on a demonstration of the People's Revolutionary Bloc [BPR] as it was organizing last Friday.

This bloody, brutal, treacherous and absurd attack can be understood only as an expression of pure irrationality, an animal reaction, removed from any human logic. The Christian Democratic Party [PDC] emphatically condemns this attack as a most perverse political crime, ignoring even the most elementary principles of respect for human dignity.

San Salvador, 19 September 1979. "Toward social justice within a regime of authentic democracy." The Christian Democratic Party.

GUATEMALA

PGT BELIEVES ONLY IN 'VIOLENT PATH TO REVOLUTION'

PA280127 Paris AFP in Spanish 0446 GMT 26 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 25 Sep (AFP)--The Guatemalan Labor Party [PGT]--communist--believes that the violent path to revolution in the nation is the only realistic way by which the situation will be definitely resolved in favor of the people.

This theory is contained in a press release issued here by the Mexican Communist Party in which is reproduced the declaration of the PGT Political Committee on the occasion of its 30th anniversary since the PGT is a party that struggles in secret.

In the declaration the PGT appeals to the poor people's guerrilla army to unite and, for the same purpose, outlines its intention to do everything necessary on its part to combine forces with organizations such as the rebel armed forces. It also appeals to all civic, democratic and progressive groups to unite in a single front against repression and government terror. It says, for Guatemelan communists, the popular and democratic movement is continuing and is inclined toward a new push within the framework of a popular counter-offensive against the government. The declaration adds that the main characteristics of the present situation are typical of an explosive situation which will get worse.

It also defines the present government of Gen Romeo Lucas as fascist-oriented [fascistizante].

In conclusion, it proclaims that the armed struggle is being waged as part of the party's general work, and not without support of the masses.

NICARAGUA

BORGE CONDEMNS INTERNATIONAL PLOT AGAINST REVOLUTION

PA261332 Paris AFP in Spanish 2319 GMT 25 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 25 Sep (AFP)--Some 600,000 persons today were ordered to make their possession of houses and land throughout the country legal. Meanwhile, revolutionary leaders charged that there exists an international plot against the Sandinist government.

The 600,000 persons occupying lands have lived there for many years without regard for urban development laws, through deals with persons who in many cases have not able to prove ownership of the properties.

The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction decreed that these lands should be administered by the revolutionary government's Housing and Urban Settlements Department. The government will collect the rent on the property and pay the real owners.

Meanwhile, both Commander Tomas Borge and government junta member Moises Hassan today promised to present evidence that the CIA, together with the Nicaraguan extreme right and left, are encouraging the illegal occupation of lands and buildings in order to discredit the Sandinist revolutionary government. A similar accusation was made by Commander Daniel Ortega shortly before leaving for the United States.

Borge said the extreme left wants the revolution to assume ownership of everything, but that they are mistaken and have taken a counterrevolutionary position.

Borge especially accused the Anti-Somozist People's Militia [MILPAS] and another rebel group called the Workers and [word indistinct] Front, which fought in the revolution and now demands prompt and total socialization of Nicaragua. These groups, he said, together with CIA agents, Somozists and members of the old bourgeoisie, are plotting to discredit the revolution and create problems. He promised that they will be severely punished.

Borge said the Nicaraguan revolution is not socialist and recalled that bourgeoisie like Alfonso Robelo have adapted to the Nicaraguan revolutionary process, while bankers Eduardo Montealegre and Ernesto Fernandez have not.

Robelo, a well-known capitalist, is a member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, while Montealegre and Fernandez left the country when the banks they directed were nationalized. Borge accused Montealegre and Fernandez of participating in counterrevolutionary plans. He added that many of the thousands of former guardsmen who have been released have joined the counterrevolution. It has been estimated that out of the [number indistinct] guardsmen originally imprisoned, only 1,200 remain detained on formal charges of murder or tortures. Borge said no more guardsmen will be released and said the generosity of the revolution is being abused.

Shortly after Borge spoke, a Sandinist police post was attacked in the southwestern part of the city. The attack has been blamed on former guardsmen. A militiaman was killed in another attack in the western part of the city. Borge promised to be ruthless with the former guardsmen, as well as with the extreme leftists who want to radicalize the revolutionary process and have begun attacks on the Sandinist army. The extreme left has also been accused of robbing banks and stores. The tactics used were the same as those used by the Sandinists during the revolution.

Borge added that those who think that having a house and an automobile makes a person bourgeois are mistaken. The bourgeoisie are those who have too much, exploit the people and want everything for themselves.

SANDINISTS ANNOUNCE 'DEATH TO SOMOZISM' PROGRAM

PA272310 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Sep 79 PA

[Text] We can no longer continue being generous with murderers. We can no longer allow Somozist infiltration. The Sandinist Defense Committees have begun the process of death to Somozism. Representatives of Managua and its municipalities met today through the Popular Organization Committee [COP] in order to present the death to Somozism program, to begin tomorrow, 28 September.

This campaign will include all the Sandinist Defense Committees as well as all the people who must keep watch so that our country's revolutionary process continues its advance. The death to Somozism program is for the purpose of discovering all persons who have infiltrated organizations, ministries and other parts of the Government of National Reconstruction.

This measure is to prevent sabotage of all revolutionary activities by remnants of Somozism who, in the shadow of night, commit crimes against our Nicaraguan brothers. We are also trying to prevent more bloodshed by our brothers who fought for our country's liberation.

Likewise, the masses and the Sandinist Defense Committees will be organized into a single bloc to defend the revolutionary process, eradicating all harassment and expelling all Somozist henchmen from Sandinist organizations.

Our solidarity, said one of the COP companeros, should be shown, not only by chanting revolutionary slogans but also by participating fully in all activities, keeping watch over the district in which you live and informing on all persons opposed to our development. One of the main measures we should take, he added, is to suspend the generosity of victory and deal harshly with those who would wreak more suffering on our people. In order to destroy Somozism there are two levels of operation: fighting reactionary ideology with Sandinist, revolutionary and popular ideology; and showing that Somozism is a corpse and that Nicaragua is the name [as heard] of our general of free men, Augusto Cesar Sandino. Any Nicaraguan calling himself a Sandinist must denounce any counterrevolutionary activity. He must be the eyes, ears and mouth of the revolution and not just the hands of reconstruction. In order to carry out this program the slogan is: Organization, organization, and organization to consolidate the revolution.

It has also been noted that a reactionary sector of the bourgeoisie, which feels affected by the revolution, is helping to organize these nefarious groups. However, we remind them that the generosity of victory has come to an end. The infiltrators who do not desist of their own accord and wait to be discovered will be sanctioned according to their participation in counterrevolutionary activities. So it is better if they do not wait for the purge to put them in their place.

We likewise appeal to people not to be complacent. They must be alert and vigilant toward any irregularity in their neighborhoods. As proof of the people's solidarity with the campaign, tomorrow, Friday, at 0900 there will be a rally at Bolivar Park from where we shall march to El Chipoton to ask the Joint Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] to deal harshly with all those persons who spread terror and crime in Nicaragua. Our slogan is: Death to Somozism, let us defend Sandinism, let us control Somozism.

The march to victory will not be stopped. Let us be harsh in combat and harsh in victory. Free fatherland or death! With these slogans we shall motivate the death of Somozism program to eradicate, once and for all, their activities and the persons who carry out these nefarious actions against our revolution.

JUNTA MEMBER RAMIREZ SAYS SOMOZISM CANNOT RETURN

PA222337 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 20 Sep 79 PA

[Excerpts] Moises Hassan and Sergio Ramirez, members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, attended a rally in Somoto, capital of Madriz Department, in which the new municipal authorities were sworn in. Ramirez addressed the rally:

[Begin recording] Those who think Somozism will return, that the genocidal Somozist National Guard will come back--some people are saying that the Somozist guard is ready to cross the border--and those who want the Somozist repressive regime to return to our country, are all wrong.

Somozism was supported by a corrupt and repressive army, a corrupt and dishonest congress, a corrupt administrative machine and by enormous economic power of unknown size. But the fact is that the Somozist National Guard has been wiped from the face of Nicaragua and every one of its members driven away. [applause]

The Somozist congress and administrative machinery has been abolished and its economic power expropriated and placed in the hands of the people. [applause] More than 600,000 hectares of land have been expropriated from the Somoza family, Somozist army officers and followers. More than 160 businesses have also been expropriated. There is no way for Somozism to regain power in our country because the moment it tries to, the Sandinist People's Army will be ready to defeat it again if necessary. [applause, shouts of "Free fatherland or death"] [end recording]

BORGE REITERATES COMMITMENT TO FREE ELECTIONS

LD261409 Madrid YA in Spanish 22 Sep 79 p 11 LD

[Jose V. Colchero interview in Managua with Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge: "Rebuilding the Country Is the Revolution's Immediate Task"--date not given]

[Excerpt] Managua--[Question] Could you, Maj Tomas Borge, who are said to be the new Nicaragua's "strong man" and "ideologist," explain what goals the Sandinist front is seeking to achieve?

[Answer] The revolution's goals can be divided into two stages. The first and immediate goal is to rebuild the country which is virtually in ruins as a result of the systematic pillaging to which it was subjected for almost half a century and as a result of the traumatic situation in Nicaragua after the war which defeated Somoza's tyranny. Our people will determine the revolution's later stages through an election process. The Sandinist National Liberation Front will put forward its political blueprint when the election begins. We Sandinists will maintain our viewpoint that other political organizations should also be able to take part in the election process. It is our people who will determine the path to be followed.

[Question] But would not the formation of political parties like those in other democratic countries, in your opinion, impede the revolutionary process?

[Answer] Not the Nicaraguan revolutionary process, because this is our approach, our political outlook and our revolutionary outlook. We believe that if we are right, we can convince our people of this. We have no fear, no dread of other political organizations in Nicaragua giving their viewpoints to the people. We are not afraid to let our people decide. We are sure that our people place all their trust in the Sandinist revolution.

Chile--A Different Situation

[Question] Was it not precisely overconfidence and failure to restrict political freedoms which prevented Allende's Chile from advancing toward revolution?

[Answer] That was a totally different situation. It was not excessive freedom but lack of real power which thwarted the Chilean revolutionary process. The Nicaraguan people have power in their hands. The Chilean people did not have it under Salvador Allende, because reaction and the fascists had the real power. In Nicaragua, the revolutionaries have it, and this is the essential difference between the Chilean and the Nicaraguan process.

[Question] When will elections be held in Nicaragua? I believe that you said on one occasion that it would be within 3 years....

[Answer] No, I have never set a date. The election process could begin within 3 or perhaps 4 years. The most important thing now is to rebuild the country....

[Question] Would constituent, parliamentary or municipal elections be held first?

[Answer] Well, I believe that it would be advisable to start with local elections first.

[Question] Will everybody be able to field candidates?

[Answer] Yes, but no group except ourselves will be able to call itself Sandinist, because the only Sandinists here are those who fought with guns in their hands and earned the right and privilege of bearing that name.

[Question] But will bourgeois parties be able to establish themselves?

[Answer] All parties which so wish can establish themselves, except for Somozists, of course.

[Question] And do you believe that these parties will win many votes, or are you firmly convinced that there will be a Sandinist victory?

[Answer] Look, if we call elections now or within a couple of years, I believe we will sweep the board.

Cooperation With Europe

[Question] What does Nicaragua expect from cooperation with West Europe, East Europe including the USSR, and the United States?

[Answer] We are greatly interested in cooperation with Europe which can help us to rebuild this country because it has the technology and the resources to do so. We would be extremely pleased if this understanding with Europe were possible. Of course Spain, which is the European nation closest to us and which we already know wishes to cooperate, could contribute a great deal to this rapprochement.

[Question] How many troops are there currently in the Sandinist front, counting former guerrillas and militiamen? Will there soon be a demobilization?

[Answer] You will realize that I cannot specify figures for security reasons, but what I can assure you is that we intend to organize a modern army. We have already started to concern ourselves with training senior officers and drilling enlisted men. Of course, that modern army will emerge from the Sandinist cadres which defeated Somoza's National Guard. In addition, the militiamen will take part in activities of interest to the people, such as the coffee harvest. Later, they will start to take up purely civilian occupations.

[Question] How many people are still imprisoned for actions under the former regime, and what punishment awaits them?

[Answer] There are currently about 3,000 Somozist prisoners, mostly former military personnel, who are suspected of committing crimes. Over 4,000 prisoners have already been released, because it was ascertained that they faced no criminal charges. All those who are not released soon will be rapidly brought to trial. Nobody will remain in prison without being sentenced. The first to be brought to trial will be those most involved, who will receive severe sentences, which they will have to serve in the prisons. (Borge does not mention executions because the death penalty has been abolished in Nicaragua)

COMMANDER NOTES PLANS FOR POLITICAL TRAINING OF ARMY

PA261502 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 26 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Plans for the political training of the new Nicaraguan Army were outlined by Commander Marcos Antonio Valle, who is in charge of training, in an interview with the special Nicaraguan correspondent of the Cuban weekly VERDE OLIVO.

Valle explained that to make the Sandinist army into a permanent regular corps, it is necessary to combine tactical and technical training with political training. Valle, chief of the Political and Cultural Training Section of the Sandinist People's Army mentioned using the organization of publicity inside and outside the army and realization of a cultural campaign as guidelines. He indicated that training schools will be established and that the history of Nicaragua will be taught with emphasis on the Indian struggles and Sandino's anti-imperialist efforts, among other topics.

GENERAL ORGANIZATION OF MILITIA OUTLINED

PA260413 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Sep 79 PA

[Statement by militia leader Marcos Somarriba--recorded; date, place not given]

[Excerpts] Our militiamen fight along with the army, as has been the case in other revolutionary experiences such as in Vietnam. In the face of Chinese aggression, the militia fought first and the reserves fought later. The professional army did not even intervene.

In Cuba's case, specifically the invasion of Playa Giron, it was primarily the militia that was organized. The Cuban revolution differed from ours because it was not until Playa Giron that the militia was organized; we organized our militia to overthrow the dictatorship. The Cubans organized theirs to defend their revolution from an invasion. There is a difference there. In time of war, the militia fights like the army and is mobilized militarily. But in times of peace, the militiamen are found in the factories and schools, carrying out all the tasks of the revolution unarmed. But they are already organized like an army, and in the event of an emergency or an attack, they immediately mobilize. With great combat deployment, they take their weapons and fight. This is the type of militia we are now organizing. We must bear in mind, however, that we have just seized power and that the existing bands of Somozists, paramilitary groups and guards still have to be controlled.

This explains why we have not removed all of the garrisons. We still need them. What would have become of Managua without a police force and the army [word indistinct]. The militia played an important role in controlling all the anarchy rampant at that moment. In our present stage we must organize the militiamen as the people in arms during peacetime--in factories, working in production, studying, but already militarily organized and prepared for combat. This is, more or less, our general outline.

OFFICIAL DENIES PLANS TO NATIONALIZE TRANSPORTATION

PA271801 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 27 Sep 79 PA

[Excerpt] Luis Vega, legal adviser of the National Transportation Directorate, has denied plans to nationalize transportation. Vega was interviewed this morning by La Voz de Nicaragua in order to clarify the confusion about an alleged plan to nationalize transportation. He said that what actually exists is a plan to create a Ministry of Transportation. Here are his remarks: [Begin recording] Confusion has arisen because there is a plan underway to create a Ministry of Transportation and Public Works. It seems that the [word indistinct] have interpreted this law to mean that transportation is going to be nationalized. [end recording]

BYLAWS ON PUBLIC REVENUE, SPENDING ISSUED

PA271753 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 27 Sep 79 PA

[Text] The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction has issued a decree containing bylaws regulating the law on public revenue and spending. The law's general provisions include repealing the law on the 1979 general revenue and spending budget used by Somoza's dictatorship to carry out arbitrary activities. The new law creates three Finance Ministry committees which will be in charge of coordinating the budget, coordinating collections and verifying the internal trade debt. The fiscal provisions include extending, this time only, the date to file income tax forms and pay income taxes, goods and chattels taxes and property taxes until 31 October.

Text of Decree on Bylaws

PA271754 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 27 Sep 79 PA

[Text] On behalf of the Income Bureau, the junta has decreed: 1) An additional month is allowed to file income tax, chattels tax and property tax forms.

The deadline is 31 October 1979. 2) A committee has been created to coordinate collections. This means that it will draw up the necessary guidelines to classify tax payments and forms. 3) In order to reactivate the economy and provide facilities to businessmen and industrialists who retain 8 percent and selective consumption taxes, the latter are allowed to report those taxes collected before August which they have not yet paid as follows: a third before 30 September; a third before 31 October and a third before 30 November. 4) The nonnegotiable time deposit certificates issued by the banking system to defend the local currency are being accepted as payment for fiscal taxes. This final paragraph of the decree covers those who have slips showing how much money they deposited in the Central Bank in 1,000 and 500 cordoba bills.

DEPUTY FINANCE MINISTER REPORTS REVENUE INCREASE

PA260342 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Sep 79 PA

[Excerpt] Even though commerce and industry have not achieved the growth necessary for reconstruction, Nicaraguans are aware of the task this implies and are spontaneously reporting to pay their taxes which, since the victory of the revolution, are being used for the nation's development, said Companero William (Shiper), deputy minister of finance.

Companero (Shiper) added that the government has collected 132 million cordobas in taxes since 19 July, which is less than what had been estimated. However, the deputy minister of finance added that this attitude shows the idiosyncracy of the Nicaraguan citizen who is not dismayed by the dramatic situations the nation has had to face and always proceeds with the hope of reconstructing a new Nicaragua.

[Begin (Shiper) recording] Perhaps it is also important to note that the amount of revenue collected before 19 July was extremely low. For example, only 4 million cordobas were collected in June. In the first 19 days of July only 2.4 million cordobas were collected.

Following the triumph of the revolution the trust of the various social sectors of the Nicaraguan population became evident through a fairly large increase in taxes collected. In the last 10 days of July, revenue amounted to 12 million cordobas. In August, it amounted to 45 million cordobas, which means it multiplied fourfold in comparison with the month of July. During the month of September we expect a 100-percent increase over August revenue. We expect to reach 75 million cordobas. It is important to point out that although the above revenue is below estimates for 1979, it nevertheless indicates a speedy recovery of the nation's economic activity and also shows the trust of the people, merchants and industrialists in the Government of National Reconstruction and its program. [end recording]

DONATIONS TO RECONSTRUCTION EXEMPTED FROM CUSTOMS DUTIES

PA201521 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Sep 79 PA

[Decree issued by the Nicaraguan junta of the Government of National Reconstruction in Managua on 13 September 1979--read by announcer]

[Text] The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua decrees:

Article 1. All donations of goods to the Nicaraguan Government which entered the country no earlier than 19 July 1979 as a contribution to the national reconstruction process are exempt from all taxes and customs duties.

Article 2. This decree will go into effect today from the moment of its publication by any collective communications medium without detriment to its subsequent publication in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

Issued in Managua on 13 September 1979, year of national liberation.

[Signed] Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, Violeta B. de Chamorro, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Moises Hassan Morales, Alfonso Robelo Callejas, Daniel Ortega Saavedra

DEFENSE MINISTER RETURNS FROM OVERSEAS VISIT

PA270223 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Defense Minister Companero Bernardino Larios returned to Nicaragua recently after visiting several countries, including Algeria and Libya. The defense minister was accompanied by Deputy Minister Jose Valdivia and advisers Roberto Silva and Rigoberto Buitrago. According to reports, the Government of National Reconstruction officials met with the defense ministers of the aforementioned nations.

AID FUND OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR NEW YORK, BELGRADE

PA270430 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 27 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Alfredo Cesar, director of the International Aid Fund for the Reconstruction of Nicaragua, left for New York this morning to seek economic aid for Nicaragua. From there he will go to Belgrade, Yugoslavia, invited by the World Development Bank, where he will try to obtain funds for our development. Cesar should be back in Nicaragua on Sunday morning.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO DOMINICAN REPUBLIC--The Nicaraguan Government has appointed Javier Chamorro Mora as ambassador to the Dominican Republic. [Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 Sep 79 p 9 PA]

AMBASSADOR TO VENEZUELA--Managua, 20 Sep--The Foreign Ministry has officially announced that Gonzalo Ramirez Morales has been appointed ambassador to Venezuela. [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0015 GMT 21 Sep 79 PA]

BELIZE

PREMIER PRICE REVIEWS STATE OF THE NATION

FL261825 Belize City SUNDAY TIMES in English 9 Sep 79 Unnumbered Insert FL

[Belizean Premier George Price state of the nation report to the National Assembly in Belmopan on 4 September]

[Excerpts] The state-of-the-nation address 1979 comes in the fifth year of the present government. It is a review of the five-year term of office--1974 to 1979.

The review relates to the fulfillment of the manisfesto for an independent Belize of the People's United Party, to whom the Belizean people in 1974 gave a mandate to govern and to improve the conditions of life in a climate of stability, experience and progress.

The record shows that there is and has been a climate of stability, experience and progress during these last five years. The record shows that the country advances in the right direction of changes for the better as we carry on the work of the peaceful, constructive Belizean revolution, which began twenty-nine years ago.

The national day 1979 marks fifteen years of the present constitution during which time we have made progress to the extent that much has been done, but much more is yet to be done, and what is left to be done can be done more quickly and effectively with a constitution of a secure independence with all our territory.

Nevertheless, with the continued support of the Belizean people and with the help of the Almighty we can continue to do more, inspired and encouraged by the history of performance and fulfillment during the last five years.

The ancient name of Belize is restored to our land and territorial sea. The Belizean anthem and the Belizean flag have contined to gain acceptance at home and abroad; and Belize, by its presence at regional and international forums, has developed a distinct international personality accepted by the world community.

While there has been progress on the international front, some Belizeans have been driven by fear to wish to postpone the day of independence. They have been terrorized by the threat that independence means war on Belizean soil. There is no need to fear war because the objective of the People's United Party is to attain the peaceful means and independence that is secure, free from threats of aggression and free from war. When it comes it will be a secure independence with all our territory.

Our policy remains the same. There are two ways to independence: either (1) independence as a result of a settlement of the Anglo-Guatemalan dispute which settlement would recognize our territorial integrity; or (2) independence under a security arrangement with all our territory. The first road to independence, following an acceptable settlement of the dispute, is more desirable and would seem the likely course, but we must not dismiss the other way of a peaceful security arrangement.

In early 1978 our government got agreement with the United Kingdom that in the event of a settlement of the Anglo-Guatemalan dispute the terms of settlement will be presented to the Belizean people in a referendum so that they can say yes or no to any proposed settlement. We stand by this agreement. The Belizean people will decide in a referendum.

In this state-of-the nation message not all projects of achievement are mentioned. It is impossible to list all of them in this report, much has been done with the support and hard work of the people, but much more is yet to be done.

Most projects in the manifesto were fulfilled; but there are some which are yet to be fulfilled such as the secure independence of Belize with all its territory, the extension of our territorial waters from three to twelve miles, a new terminal building for the Belize International Airport, a new supreme court for the northern judicial district, a museum and botanical garden.

Alone and single-handed, Belize cannot achieve the secure independence of Belize with all its territory. This depends on the United Kingdom and on the friends of Belize in the international community.

The extension of our territorial waters cannot be done by a non-independent Belize. The Law of the Sea, under which falls the extension of territorial waters and control of the continental shelf, relates to independent countries.

JAMAICA

MANLEY DEFENDS CUBAN ENVOY AGAINST 'MISCHIEF MAKERS'

FL271330 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 22 Sep 79 p 1 FL

[Excerpt] According to the API, [Agency for Public Information] the prime minister has strongly defended the stand taken by Cuban ambassador to Jamaica, Mr. Ulisses Estrada. API said that this was in defence of Cuba, in the press conference of Sept 18. API said Mr. Manley castigated those whom he said would seek to misrepresent the ambassador's words.

The API report continued: "It was clear, Mr. Manley said, and could be seen "even by a child", that when the ambassador referred to "fighting seriously" against those who spread false propaganda about Cuba in Jamaica. He was speaking in the context of the "war of words and not of guns". Those who sought to pretend otherwise, he said, were "cheap mischief makers".

Referring to similar attacks against the government of Jamaica and the ruling People's National Party [PNP] the prime minister said it was clear that GLEANER was assiduously developing a programme of lies, on a daily basis.

Prime Minister Manley said the PNP and the government intended to combat the lie; "every time they lie, we are going to fight it.... We are going to struggle with the words of truth against the lies".

The prime minister reiterated the policy of the government and party regarding the freedom of the press. He pointed out that "whatever happened the legitimate rights of the various media houses would not be infringed on."

ST LUCIA

GOVERNMENT UNABLE TO DETERMINE NATIONAL DEBT

FL211420 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 18 Sep 79 p 3 FL

[Excerpts] Castries, St. Lucia, Monday (CANA)--After 10 weeks in power, the St. Lucia Labour Party (SLP) government is still unable to give the true national debt because of the absence of proper records Governor General Sir Allen Lewis said in the throne speech.

In a clean-up of the past, Parliament heard, a commission would probe the whole local government.

Sir Allen was outlining his government's policy on a wide range of matters, in his first address to a joint session of Parliament Friday, since the change in government last July 2, when the Compton regime was defeated at the polls.

He added that a preliminary figure of approximately EC$50 million as the national debt had been culled from the records but this figure appeared to fall far short of the true position as further commitments were being discovered.

According to Sir Allen, government had found that the financial position of some statutory bodies appeared "beyond belief". It seemed that their true position could only be ascertained by expert inquiry into their operations, he said.

Sir Allen said too that the past operations of the government funding scheme had been the subject matter of a criminal investigation and a committee had been appointed to inquire into the operations of this scheme.

He added: "My government has, since assuming office, worked towards the realisation of the changes which the people sought and to make such changes--a peaceful change that is in keeping with the peaceful character of our people.

"While the means of a peaceful change may not be as spectacular as others forms of change to which the world has been accustomed, its results can certainly be as effective and spectacular, if not more so."

Sir Allen felt that the good results which changes helped to bring about could be achieved by peaceful methods "without the chain of human misery and destruction which often mark the birth and passage of many a revolutionary change".

He said that his government was aware that the struggle by the people to bring about that change for the better in their fortunes was not an easy one.

"It was marked by bitterness on many sides". He added: In an effort to allow reason and justice time to prevail, his government had chosen since the election, to adopt a low profile, refraining to use the naked power of the state in order to solve some of the many of the intractable problems which it had inherited.

COLOMBIA

HIGH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ACCUSED OF DRUG TRAFFICKING

PA211603 Madeid EFE in Spanish 0222 GMT 21 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 20 Sep (EFE)--Colombian Congressman Arcesio Sanchez revealed today that high-ranking authorities of the government, such as senators, are involved in narcotics trafficking cases. He confirmed that the main operations are carried out in the province [as received] of Narino, in the southern tip of Colombia, with the complicity of Colombian and Eduadorean authorities.

In his denunciation, he revealed that a former senator and a senator of the republic are seriously implicated in the narcotics scandal although he refrained from revealing their identities so as not to interfere with the investigations in progress. He added that the son of a former senator of the republic was among the persons arrested but was later released even though a large shipment of cocaine had been found in his possession. He emphasized that members of international narcotics traffic bands operate freely in Colombia, without the authorities bothering to arrest them, as is the case in other countries.

LA REPUBLICA, a conservative morning paper in this capital, reports in today's issue the charges of Senator Arcesio Sanchez who affirmed that "the complicity of the authorities in narcotics cases is notorious."

ECUADOR

JOINT COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH AUSTRIA

PA261753 Paris AFP in Spanish 2102 GMT 20 Sep 79 PA

[Text] The foreign ministers of Austria and Ecuador have reaffirmed their support for the principles and purposes of the UN Charter and pointed to the need to unite efforts to improve guarantees of human rights.

Visiting Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr and his Ecuadorean counterpart, Alfredo Pareja Diez Canseco, today signed a joint communique expressing the identity of views of the two countries on international affairs. The two ministers stressed the need for promoting the policy of international detente everywhere without exception and their concern over the areas of tension and violence existing in various parts of the world.

Regarding bilateral relations, they agreed to intensify economic cooperation between the two countries through the transfer of technology and investments, preferably in the agroindustrial, steel, electric, mining, railway and forestry sectors.

BRIEFS

NEW DEVELOPMENT BANK EXECUTIVES--The board of directors of the National Development Bank has appointed new executives: Fernando Alvarado will be technical manager and Dr Alberto Rodriguez will be administrative manager. [Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 Sep 79 PA]

VENEZUELA

ENERGY MINISTER ANNOUNCES OIL PRICE INCREASE

PA270354 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0233 GMT 26 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 26 Sep (EFE)--Venezuela today increased the prices on its heavy crude from $0.50 to $1.20 per barrel, Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti disclosed. He explained that this increase will permit the national treasury to recover a portion of the benefits given to the world's refineries, to encourage them to process high-density oils.

"We are trying to take advantage of the importance heavy oil has gained because of the shortage of medium and light oils," Minister Calderon Berti pointed out. He said that market conditions will permit the renegotiation of contracts on the purchase of light and medium crudes and the purchase of heavy crudes.

Minister Calderon Berti also reported that last night in Maracaibo an attempt to smuggle diesel oil out of the country was discovered. Venezuelan businessmen are involved. Through other parties they had chartered a ship owned by Exxon in California. The diesel had been bought at the local price of 7.5 cents of a bolivar per liter and was going to be sold abroad for 1 bolivar per liter.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO CARIBBEAN--Caracas, 10 Sep--A Venezuelan delegation started a 15-day tour of the Caribbean islands of Grenada, St Vincent, St Lucia, Dominica, Antigua, Monserrat and St Kitts today in order to "strengthen cooperation policies" with that area. The delegation--headed by Asdrubal Aguiar, head of the Foreign Ministry's International Cooperation Department--left from the Venezuelan island of Margarita in order to establish direct contacts with the prime ministers of the islands' respective governments. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1640 GMT 10 Sep 79 PA]

NEW OIL WELL--Caracas, 13 Sep--A second oil well has been successfully drilled between the islands of Tortuga and Margarita, 250 km northwest of Caracas. The well produces top quality petroleum of 30 degrees API at the rate of 1,000 barrels per day. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1843 GMT 13 Sep 79]

MEXICO

CONDITIONS SET FOR PETROLEUM SALES ABROAD

PA261419 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0348 GMT 26 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 25 Sep (EFE)--The sale of Mexican petroleum will be conditioned to the purchase of nationally produced products, Jose Gomez Gordoa, director of the Mexican Foreign Trade Institute, said today. He said petroleum purchases under these terms are being negotiated with France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan. This should serve to expand Mexican exports and develop the nation's industrial complex which, he believes, is capable of competing in international markets.

Gomez Gordoa also noted that it is "absurd" for Mexico to become solely an exporter of hydrocarbons and denied that the only product that will be sold abroad is crude. He added that Mexico is continuing to export coffee, sugar, manufactured goods, raw materials and other products. He said the export level was "much higher" than in previous years.